

# Knoxville Whig and Chronicle.

VOL XXXVII--NO. 6.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.: WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1875.

WHOLE NO. 1878

## FIRES.

MILWAUKEE, April 28.—Oshkosh is in ashes. The engines have ceased operations. The firemen are blowing up buildings, in the hope of saving a portion of the town.

BELLEVILLE, Vt., April 28.—Several fires have occurred here within the last 24 hours including Graham's woolen blanket factory. The loss is very heavy.

HEMAM, N. Y., April 28.—The business portion of the town is burned. Loss \$100,000.

OSKOSH, April 29.—The fire broke out in Morgan & Bros. saw-mill, burning that and a dozen other saw and shingle mills. Millions of feet of lumber, one hundred houses, and printing offices were consumed. The burnt district is one and a half miles long by half a mile wide. Hundreds of families are left homeless. Two lives are known to have been lost. Thieves are in possession of the city. Special policemen have been detailed to prevent depredations.

The women and children are lying about the streets or roads in search of shelter. Over 200 dwellings were burned. Three lives were lost, and other fatalities are apprehended. Gangs of thieves are prowling around, against whom the police are impotent.

COVINGTON, Ky., April 29.—Neimeyer's brewery was burned. Loss heavy.

SING SING, April 29.—The Nelson, Empire and Mansion houses were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$30,000.

DETROIT, April 29.—This morning a fire broke out in the factory of the Webber Furniture Company and consumed it, with ten or twelve dwellings adjoining. The loss on the factory building is \$200,000, on the machinery \$100,000, and on the dwellings from \$50,000 to \$50,000. Insurance unknown.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., May 1.—The paper mill, built and office of J. M. McLean, at Factoryville, near Ballstown, N. Y., were burned last night. Loss, \$75,000. Insurance, \$32,000.

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 1.—A disastrous fire occurred here last night. Barre street is in ruins. The losses are fully \$150,000.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 3.—The extensive steam saw lumber mills of Eppinger, Russell & Co. were destroyed by fire. The loss is \$100,000. It was only partially insured.

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

### HOME.

WALLACE, Kas., April 27.—Lieutenant Henley arrived at Fort Wallace yesterday, with a number of soldiers in an exhausted condition. Four hundred Indians were seen about fifty miles from Fort Wallace, near the Kansas Pacific railroad track. The Government is making preparations for several attacks on the Indians.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Mr. Jenny, of the Geological and Topographical Exploring Expedition to the Black Hills and vicinity, headed by the Government Scientific Commissioner, and accompanied by a Military escort under Lieutenant Colonel Fred Grant, will start about the 10th of May from Yankton, Dakota, proceeding thence by a small steamer up the Missouri to Fort Abraham Lincoln. Its ultimate destination is Yellowstone Valley, which will be thoroughly surveyed. Waters of the river sounded and mineralogical features of the region examined. Yellowstone River will be navigated as far as possible, the expedition intending to follow it a distance of 150 miles, with a view to making a chart of its course and depth of water, and height of rapids and cascades. Another expedition will in the course of the season be sent out, led by General Custer. Its destination is the Big Horn and Powder River regions.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—Gov. Kellogg has instructed his Attorney General to commence a suit, which will ventilate the Treasury Department.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 28.—Jagger, as Bishop of Southern Ohio, was consecrated with great ceremony.

NEW ORLEANS, May 1.—Governor Kellogg sues Auditor Clinton's bondsmen for various sums alleged to have been withheld from the State, and for money unauthorizedly paid out by Clinton. A half a million dollars is involved.

ST. PAUL, MINN., May 1.—Dispatches from various points encourage the hope that the cold weather has killed out the grasshoppers.

NASHVILLE, May 1.—The people took Joe Reeder, the man who killed the policeman who attempted to arrest him for whipping his wife, and threw him over the bridge, a ninety feet fall. The body has not been recovered.

BOSTON, May 1.—On and after May first, 1875, cotton brokers of Boston have decided to adopt a rate of brokerage on cotton, of fifty cents per bale, to be paid by seller, in lieu of one-half of one per cent, the former charges.

ROCHESTER, May 1.—The barge laden with iron ore, supposed to have been lost on Lake Ontario, during the gale last Thursday night, made safe anchorage about twenty miles East of Genesee River. All hands on board are safe.

NORFOLK, Va., May 1.—James Batton, of Princess Avenue, was murdered this morning by two negro men, who attacked him on the road eight miles from Norfolk. Batton was in his wagon and his little son was driving. The boy escaped and returned when the negroes had left and found his father dead. There have been no arrests made.

### FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 3.—Charles L. Lawrence, charged with forging invoices of silk smuggled into New York, has been extradited. He comes home on the Scythia.

The sculptor Stevens is still alive. A dispatch from Berlin says that the last Belgian vote is highly satisfactory and terminates the controversy.

The Carlist committee here has received telegrams reporting great victories by Don Carlos' forces, under command of Sabin, over the Spanish Government troops at Breda, Lerida, and Santa Caloma. The latter place is in the Province of Barcelona. The enemy numbered 4,000 men, and they lost five of their chief officers in the first engagement, and 1,350 men in that one at Santa Caloma. Another great victory for the Carlists under Castilla is reported from Aragon. The Government troops are said to have lost all their artillery and many prisoners. The Alfonso General De Latorre was killed.

## THE GREAT TRIAL.

(Special Telegram to Cincinnati Commercial.)

BROOKLYN, April 28.—The most important witness on the Beecher side turned up to-day, in the person of Mrs. Elizabeth Lapierre Palmer, who occupied the stand three-fourths of the day. Mrs. Palmer is a lady not without a history. She is a landscape painter, spiritual medium, clairvoyant, inventor of a stocking suspender, and social reformer. She is medium sized, with handsome features, strong and sardonic expression, olive complexion, lambent eyes and short black hair. She was arrayed in a gorgeous but somewhat Gypsy-like style, and had a gigantic red scarf round her hat, while the streamers thereof swept over her shoulders and down her back. She was divorced after her first marriage, but now has another husband, who accompanied her up to the witness stand, and exchanged smiles with her as she took it. Her evidence, which was with handsome features, strong and sardonic expression, olive complexion, lambent eyes and short black hair. She was arrayed in a gorgeous but somewhat Gypsy-like style, and had a gigantic red scarf round her hat, while the streamers thereof swept over her shoulders and down her back. She was divorced after her first marriage, but now has another husband, who accompanied her up to the witness stand, and exchanged smiles with her as she took it. Her evidence, which was

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A HABITUE OF HER BEDROOM.

While Woodhull's house was visited by this witness, she once heard Mrs. Woodhull say, "Now, Theodore, you know it isn't in the nature of a man like Beecher to have been thrown with your wife and nothing of that kind take place between them." [Sensation, which was fustily hushed up by the officers.] Some parts of Mrs. Palmer's evidence were rather rank. She also told what she knew about the origin of the Woodhull scandal, including Tilton's connection therewith.

Her testimony had been called out for the purpose of establishing a collusion of the closest kind between Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull, and it made more of a sensation in Court than we have had for some time.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 28.—We have had Tracy on the stand all day, offering direct evidence. He has turned out to be a far more

### IMPORTANT WITNESS.

Than had been anticipated. He was not called up merely to give the chance of whitewashing himself or of clearing up his own legal conduct in regard to the scandal, which has been the subject of such severe assault. He gave a consecutive narrative of all the inside facts of the scandal which had come within his knowledge as one of the confidential actors engaged in their suppression, and few people had entertained any idea that Mr. Tracy had known half as much as he told to-day. He told how he first came to take a direct interest in the scandal; told about his acquaintance with Mr. Moulton, about the famous interview in which Mr. Moulton showed him the private papers, including the letter of contrition and Elizabeth's retraction, and in which Mr. Tilton read and commented upon the true story. He furthermore and at great length reproduced the dialogue between himself and Mr. Tilton, quoting a great deal of Tilton's language about the scandal, which was both novel and notable. The gist of his testimony was that Tilton did not charge Beecher with adultery; did not desire the suppression of the scandal; was always in pursuit of ulterior objects; was denunciatory of Beecher, and was generally cantankerous.

Tracy delivered his testimony very well; and, though a lawyer, was a good witness. It was with a degree of interest quite novel of late that Court, jury, counsel, and audience listened to his long narrations. This testimony was to a large extent in

DIRECT CONTRADICTION TO MOULTON'S EVIDENCE.

On the same subject. In regard to numerous points of evidence, Tracy wore in direct, positive and emphatic contradiction to the testimony of Franklin Woodruff, who was Moulton's business partner. The testimony given by Woodruff was taken up item by item and denied by Tracy—the denials being in most cases unqualified. Similarly positive contradictions were made by Tracy of various and sundry allegations of Moulton. He made especially vigorous denial that Moulton ever told him of Beecher's adultery, or that he ever recommended falsehood about it to Moulton. He also denied one or two points sworn to by Tilton.

To our surprise there was a brief interruption to the evidence of Tracy, immediately after recess, to enable

THAT REMARKABLE LADY, Mrs. Ovington, who formerly appeared as a witness for the defense, to be called for further cross-examination by the prosecution. The subject about which she was cross-questioned was the circumstances under which Mrs. Tilton left her husband and his house, the purpose being to show that Mrs. Ovington, as a Plymouth Church leader, was responsible for the separation of the Tilton family. Her recall gave the other side an opportunity to introduce some significant correspondence and other evidence. The prosecution did not seem to succeed in proving that there was an intrigue, or that Mrs. Ovington was a party to any intrigue to get Mrs. Tilton away from her husband's house.

(Special Telegram to the Cincinnati Commercial.)

BROOKLYN, April 29.—We have again to-day had another of those trials within a trial, of which we have had so many during the progress of the Beecher scandal case. General Tracy has again been all day on the witness stand, but we have to-day been wholly engaged in the work of investigating his alleged professional misconduct in connection with the legal history of the scandal. Tracy's evidence of yesterday had its interest to those who are following the progress

of our trial, but the nature and bearing of the evidence given by him to-day had relation mainly to his own justification or incrimination as a lawyer who has for years been intimate with the

TRIBUTES OF BEECHER AND TILTON. And has been a recipient of the confidences of both sides. Most of the day has been taken up in his cross-examination by Beech. It has not been a great piece of work of the kind. It began as though we were to have a sharp and lively time, and occasionally we had a passage of that sort, but for most of the day the business moved slowly and dryly through the hours, with no remarkable occurrences or development of any sort whatever. Fullerton is the only first-class cross-examiner on the Tilton side, and whenever any of his other lawyers undertake that part of the business, we have a flat experience of it. In that part of his direct testimony which was put in at the opening of the Court this morning, Tracy denied that he had ever been in any matter or form Tilton's legal adviser, and he also denied that he had been Beecher's counsel, before the Church Committee. His first legal relation to any of these parties began with this trial. He also denied that he had

COACHED MRS. TILTON.

Prior to her appearance before the Church Committee. He swore to the fact of all statements of an opposite kind made by the other side, including the testimony of both Tilton and Moulton, as it was read, sentence by sentence.

THE SUBJECT OF BLACKMAIL.

Was touched upon lightly. In the recital of what passed between Moulton and Tracy, when the question of the payments of money by Beecher to the managers of the church investigation, Tracy's evidence in reference to the objects, actions and methods thereof was next pretty fully taken, and he sought to show all through that the body in question had acted in an unbiased manner. When this ground had been gone over the direct testimony closed. Now we are to have the cross-examination, which has been looked forward to with more interest than any of our experiences of the sort since the defendant was on the stand. Beech opened the cross at once and abruptly. The first questions were thrust in like a reptile, and the answers thereto were sent out like cannon balls. They related directly to the issue of

TRACY'S PROFESSIONAL MORALITY.

In appearing as a lawyer in the case under the circumstances of it. "Did you stand up in this Court behind ex-Judge Porter when he was cross-examining Moulton and act as his prompter?" Tracy could not recollect, and again he could not, and yet again, but when asked a question which implied that he had played false to Moulton's firm, while the former employed him, his exclamation "No, sir, no, sir," was of the most energetic kind. Beech next cross-questioned him as to his promise to Tilton not to be counsel against him, and to his alleged agreement from that promise under the changed nature of Tilton's accusation. He would not allow Tracy to wander from the direct line, nor to give answer of dubious import, but constantly, and in a rigorous manner, held him up to the specific point from the first. Tracy showed signs of meeting his cross-examiner not with entire diffidence, but with decided self-assertion. Upon this the wrath of Beech looked as though it were getting dangerous, while Evans sat like a leashed grayhound, ready to protect the witness, but, fortunately, at this moment recess arrived, and gave all parties the opportunity to recover themselves. It had already become apparent that the main business of Beech to-day was to put upon Tracy the

BRAND OF PROFESSIONAL DISHONOR.

The second session was opened by Beech inquiring of Tracy whether he had withdrawn, or proposed to withdraw, from his legal connection with this case. Then came an interesting point. "Were you the author of that opening speech you delivered here?" Tracy did not want to tell, but Beech declared his determination to ascertain the authorship of that speech, so overcharged with malignity and falsehood. "I will hold you to the responsibility," cried Beech, as he worked hard to get an answer, but at last confessed that he wrote most of the speech. Tracy next swore to the falsity of various statements in Franklin Woodruff's testimony. He was next cross-questioned about his several

INTERVIEWS WITH GENERAL BUTLER.

Who, last summer, was to act for Moulton in the management of the scandal, and this part of the work, which was very minute, occupied us till the close of the day. It appeared from this part of the evidence that General Ben. Butler is going to be a witness, and that he is prepared to give quite different accounts of the scandal interviews in which he and Tracy took part with Moulton and others from those which were to-day given by Tracy. "Did you tell this to Mr. Benjamin F. Butler? Is that the man's name?" [Laughter.] This was one of the cross-questions of Beech. There were some pretty closely concatenated passages of argument and active cross-examination between Beech and Tracy. Beech sometimes ran Tracy up to the wall, pushed him around the corners, and went for him with pointed finger and loud voice, Tilton, Moulton, Fullerton and Morris occasionally assisted Beech in his work with Tracy.

UNPRECEDENTED GOOD NATURE.

Was to-day the main characteristic of all, including the Judge and the opposing counsel. There were but little signs of strictly professional anger in Beech's ways toward Tracy, who in return smiled during the cross-examination in a fashion we have never before witnessed during the trial. We had a new spectacular incident in the history of the scandal before us to-day,

when Tracy told of Tilton "throwing his arms around my neck in an eating-house, whispering, 'General forgive me.'" The beauty of this scene depends on the report that Tilton's arms are less than forty inches long, while Tracy's neck is a cylinder four inches high, fifteen inches in circumference, and five inches in diameter.

## Business Failures.

A statement of the business failures in the United States during the first three months of 1875 was recently issued by Dun & Barlow. These statistics have heretofore been presented at the end of the year. The returns of Maine and New Hampshire are included in the Massachusetts statement:

States.	Failures.	Liabilities.
Alabama.....	15	\$ 369,000
Arkansas.....	2	27,000
California.....	61	975,971
Connecticut.....	41	297,761
Delaware.....	5	65,000
District of Columbia.....	5	28,824
Florida.....	4	169,000
Georgia.....	49	1,097,500
Illinois.....	90	2,385,018
Indiana.....	84	1,661,349
Iowa.....	44	376,265
Kansas.....	19	83,600
Kentucky.....	48	1,136,000
Louisiana.....	6	805,832
Maryland.....	44	780,435
Massachusetts.....	113	5,614,000
Michigan.....	61	511,041
Minnesota.....	38	250,000
Mississippi.....	17	418,450
Missouri.....	65	1,199,550
Nebraska.....	19	120,000
New Jersey.....	11	81,758
New York.....	152	2,694,562
North Carolina.....	127	\$ 4,400,500
Ohio.....	75	1,125,000
Ontario.....	16	1,187,155
Pennsylvania.....	155	4,927,600
Rhode Island.....	21	476,394
South Carolina.....	61	989,236
Tennessee.....	23	148,765
Territories.....	23	546,792
Texas.....	67	669,100
Vermont.....	7	31,200
Virginia and West Va.....	47	642,765
Wisconsin.....	57	419,384
Total.....	1,738	\$38,873,222

## Funeral of John Harper.

The funeral of the late John Harper, Sr., took place yesterday forenoon from St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, at Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. The attendance was very large. The south aisle was reserved for the employees of the firm, while the north side of the center aisle was occupied by representatives from the leading firms of the book trade. As the remains were borne up the aisle, preceded by the Rev. Dr. Chapman and the pall-bearers, the service for the dead was read by Dr. Chapman. The casket, which was deposited in front of the altar, the organ meanwhile playing the funeral march from Chopin, was nearly covered with flowers. Among these offerings was a heart, composed of blue violets, and having the word "Father" in immortal letters across its center, and two pillows of immortelles and tuberoses, with the words in blue violets, "He giveth His beloved sleep and rest."

After prayer by the Rev. Bishop James, the Rev. Dr. Chapman, pastor of the church, delivered the funeral sermon, speaking in the highest terms of the integrity, kindness, and Christian disposition of the deceased. About a year since, he said, when death seemed approaching, he asked Mr. Harper, standing at his bedside, "How are your prospects with Jesus?" In a cheerful voice he replied, "Bright, bright, bright." The Rev. Dr. Taylor, the Rev. Dr. Deems, the Rev. Dr. Roche, and other clergymen were present, as also Vice-President Henry Wilson, Jackson S. Schultz, and others. The remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery. The pall-bearers were Edwin Mead, Thurlow Hall, Benson J. Lossing, John W. Southack, A. D. F. Randolph, Prof. Drisler, Col. Richard M. Hoe, Theodosius Barton, John M. Morris, Evert H. Duyckinck, George Wm. Curtis, and Judge Faucher.—*New York Tribune*, April 27.

## GLEANINGS.

Farmers tell the *New Market News* that although the peach crop is entirely destroyed, if no more freezes or frosts occur, there will be an average apple, cherry and plum crop.

General Hood denies that he is going to farming in Minnesota, and says that he can buy better lands, at lower prices, in Texas and Louisiana.

The marriage of Miss Ida Greeley, the eldest daughter of the late Horace Greeley, to Colonel Nicholas Smith, will take place on Saturday at the house of Mr. J. F. Cleveland, Miss Greeley's uncle, on West Twenty-second street, New York.

A woman in Napa, California, can snuff a candle at forty yards with her rifle, and split a pistol bullet on the blade of a knife at ten paces. An unpleasant person to meet with "pistols and coffee for two."

Misfortunes never come singly. A Kentucky man lost his barn by fire last winter; one month later three of his horses died; soon after he had eight hogs stolen; and now his mother-in-law has come to stay with him until the 4th of July.

The Albany *Argus* says that an American is some one who will stay out late at night, chew borrowed tobacco, tell big yarns, calmly wait for the old man to die and leave him his money, skin you alive in a horse trade, never pay a debt and never refuse a drink.

"Did you go to the Lexington Centennial?" inquired a Yankee of the captain of an English vessel living at Boston. "No, I had no invitation." "You could have gone without one," was the response. "Not much," said the cautious officer, "some of my people went out there a hundred years ago, and came back disgusted with the reception. I'd rather be excused from following in their footsteps."

## EDUCATIONAL.

A Grand Convention to be Held in Chattanooga Next Summer.

A grand Southern educational convention is to be held at Chattanooga, commencing June 29, and continuing until July 1 inclusive, under the auspices of the State Teachers' Association of Tennessee. It was at first decided to hold the convention one week earlier, but the dates were changed to accommodate the State Teachers' Association of Georgia, which seconded the call for the convention. Educators and friends of education from Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Kentucky and Virginia will participate in the proceedings. The citizens of Chattanooga have taken great pains to secure a reduction in railroad and hotel rates. Every effort will be made to make this meeting the most important educational convention ever held in the South, and one of the most important ever held in the United States.

While at Chattanooga recently Dr. J. B. Lindsey saw ex-President Johnson and had a conversation with him upon the subject. The ex-President expressed great interest in the movement, and told Dr. Lindsey that he would be present to deliver the address which he promised the Association here last January.

Hon. John M. Fleming, the recent efficient Superintendent of Public Instruction, will make an address on the defects of the present school law in Tennessee.

Senator John B. Gordon, of Georgia, will be present, as the following letter will show:

ATLANTA, GA., April 29, 1875.—Rev. Dr. J. B. Lindsey, Dear Sir: I had an interview with Gen. J. B. Gordon. He enters heartily into the movement at Chattanooga, and has promised, without failure, to address the teachers and friends of popular education. Every educator is pleased with the idea of this inter-State Convention.

TURNER S. FOSTER, Commissioner of Education, has written a letter to the President of the State Teachers' Association, of Tennessee, from which we extract as follows:

"I hope you will be able to bring about such a meeting, as you mentioned, in the South. I would be glad to render you any aid in my power. You could get some good, able and true men from Virginia, if you could reach out so far. It gives me great pleasure to hear of the support Colonel Leon Trosdale is to receive, and of your assurances of his success. Dr. Sears has just gone South again."

Among those who will be present are W. T. Harris, Superintendent of the Public Schools of St. Louis; Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, an old advocate of popular education; Rev. Dr. Thomas Swaine, of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Baptist Home Mission Board, and A. D. White, President of Cornell University.

The following ex-Presidents of the State Teachers' Association, of Tennessee, will participate in the meeting: ex-Senator Brownlow, ex-Governor Neil S. Brown, T. W. Humes, President of East Tennessee University, Rev. P. S. Fall, Hon. Wm. Bosson, and Samuel Watson. Governors Garland, of Arkansas, Houston, of Alabama, Smith, of Georgia, and Porter, of Tennessee.—*Union and American*.

A funny incident lately occurred in the gas office in Chicago. The wife of a member of the Illinois Senate entered to pay her bill, carrying her portfolio, as was her custom, in her right hand. Having occasion to write her signature, she changed her pocketbook to her left hand, then started to go out. Noticing that her right hand was empty, she missed her pocketbook, and turning to a rough-looking individual, who had been standing by meantime, exclaiming angrily, "I'll thank you for my pocketbook, sir." Two or three of the book keepers rushed out, expecting to see the man try to escape, but he stood still, and calmly answered, "I haven't it, ma'am." "You certainly have; I laid it down a moment ago here, and you are the only person who could have taken it." "I beg your pardon, ma'am," said the stranger, "but I am no thief. I have not got your pocketbook." "I'll have you arrested and searched," cried the irate lady. "As you please," responded the man. And as the madam tried to open the door to call a policeman she discovered her purse in her left hand. The stranger smilingly listened to a profuse and prolonged apology.

## A Profitable Southern Enterprise.

The report of the President of the Graniteville Cotton Mills, Augusta, Ga., submitted at the annual meeting, a few days since, exhibits a prosperity which should serve as an incentive to the inauguration of similar enterprises in other portions of the South. The capital stock of the Graniteville company is \$900,000, and the net profits for the year were \$114,588.66, being over 19 per cent, upon its capital stock. During the year 10,536,500 yards of goods were manufactured, weighing 3,151,105 pounds. Despite the fact that many mills, North and East, ran on short time during the year, and some of them suspended altogether, the Graniteville mill has run on full time and at full pay during the whole year. The consumption of cotton aggregated a total of 3,676,892 pounds, or 8,171 commercial bales, of the value of \$528,602.02—an average of 14.38-100 cents per pound.

## A Suit for Sixty Millions.

New York is about to be agitated by a suit for the recovery of a rich estate by the heirs of the Wedgdon property. The land in question embraces all between Eighty-second and One Hundred-and-ninth streets and North and East rivers. For a long time it was partially covered by swamp, but was improved by the Tweed ring and sold for taxes. The property is worth \$60,000,000. Several of the heirs reside in California.

## BUFFALO GNATS.

Over Three Hundred Horses and Mules Killed in Shelby County.

The Memphis *Appeal* of Thursday says: Buffalo gnats are killing a large amount of stock in this and adjoining river counties. Over three hundred head of mules, horses and cattle have been killed in Shelby county, and the loss from the attacks of these insects is larger than was caused by the epizootic. Mr. John Oshbrook, a worthy gentleman of the sixth district, has lost all of his stock. On one farm nine mules were killed in one day, and on another eleven. One planter, in order to protect his stock from the gnats, built a fire, but the sparks from this fell upon his hay and fodder stacks and they were consumed. In Fayette county between two and three hundred head of stock have been killed within the last few days, and it is now feared that the planters throughout the lowlands will be caused severe loss.

The Memphis *Ledger* publishes a letter from a planter near Macon, Fayette county, which says: "Not less than 200 horses and mules have died during the past three days within ten miles of this place. I went down to my farm yesterday, distant six miles, and counted thirty-seven dead on the way. I have lost four on my farm, and Dr. Hunter five, while some planters have lost as high as thirty head. It looks like starvation to a people without money. Some of the farmers will be compelled to turn out part of the crop planted, as they have no money to replace the stock."

Their Ravages and What They Are.

The Memphis *Avant-courier* of Friday says:

In consequence of destruction of stock by buffalo gnats, the mule trade is at present the most active branch of business in the city. There is scarcely a farmer in this vicinity but what has lost one or more mules, and as we are in the midst of the planting season, they are in much the same predicament as the gopher hunter—it is mules or no crops.

The *Appeal* of the same date says: The ravages of the buffalo gnats daily grow more severe. Yesterday it was annoying to walk along many of the thoroughfares, as the insects were to be met with in swarms. It is feared that much stock will be killed throughout this country, and that a serious drawback may result to the planting interests.

An editorial in the Cincinnati *Gazette* describes what these insects are as follows:

The buffalo gnat is credited with occasioning a widespread mortality among the horses and mules of West Tennessee. Many farmers have lost all their working stock at a season of the year when they can least afford to do without them. The bite of this insect seems as deadly as that of the African tsetse, the pest of all travelers in South Africa. Man and wild animals appear to be invulnerable to the tsetse, but camels, dogs, oxen, and horses can not long survive its attacks. In one expedition Dr. Livingston lost forty-three oxen from this cause. He was inclined to believe that the ass was biteproof, but the experience of his last journey convinced him that he was in error. The donkey, though not so susceptible as some of the other animals above mentioned, still succumbs before the little rowdy fly with yellow stripes. Its proboscis pierces the skin of its victims, and draws thence a plentiful supply of blood. No special harm at first seems to have been done, but in a few days the eyes and nose of a bitten animal begin to run; a swelling makes its appearance under the jaw; the muscles grow weak, and finally the digestive organs are disordered and death soon follows. When dissected, the cellular tissue under the skin is found to be injected with air, as if soap bubbles were scattered there. We have not yet received full details of the operations of the Tennessee insect, but whatever it is, its ravages are quite like those of the tsetse.

## A MISSIONARY MISER.

Death of an Old Preacher Supposed to Be a Pauper, Whose Effects Ran Out Over \$100,000.

New York Dispatch to Chicago Times.

A reporter returned from Hudson, to-night, and confirmed the story that an old preacher, who lived like a beggar, has died possessed of \$104,000, and made a will in favor of numerous religious institutions, and of unknown relatives. He was a man without any family, and came from Nova Scotia. One thing went to indicate that he was miserably poor. The Board of Home Missions paid him a salary of \$250 a year, and he hired a room in the village of Ashland, Greene county, in a house occupied by a drunken and poverty-stricken shoemaker. He lived there alone, except when he accepted invitations to spend a few days at the residence of his parishioners, who became much attached to him, and sympathized with his lonely condition. After his death, his trunk was searched, and found to contain a pile of government bonds and securities, to the value of several thousand dollars. The discoverers of this wealth continued their investigations, found a bank-book and the dead missionary's will. Without making any examination of the articles, Rev. Mr. Weeks took them to Catskill, and deposited them in the Tanners' National Bank. In the presence of the bank officers, the package, bank-book, and will were examined. The package was found to contain \$94,000 in bonds and securities. The bank-book showed a deposit in a New York city bank of \$104,000. This made the large sum of \$104,000, left by a man who had been supposed but little better off than a beggar.

St. Louis, May 3.—The steamer St. Luke struck the St. Charles Bridge and four lives were lost.